ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Premulgation of Promotions, Appointments, Transfers, Dismissals, Retirements and Deaths in General Order No. 77.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1374, The fellowing tometal order was promulgated to.

day :-GENERAL ORDERS NO. 77.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MARINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1874. The following promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 27, of April 1, 1874, up to July 1, 1874, and automatically approximately approxim

General Orders No. 27, or April 2, 225, dy lovely 2, 1874, are announced:—
PROMOTIONS.
Subsistence Benartment—Lientenant Colonel
Marcus D. L. Simpson, assistant commissary
general of subsistence, with the rank of
colonel, May I, 1874, vice Shiras, appointed commissary general of subsistence.
Lajor William W. Burns, commissary of subsisLajor William W. Burns, commissary general of subnce, to be assistant commissary general of sub-stence, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, May

mistence, to be assistant commissary general of submistence, with the rank of fleutenant colonel, May

1. 1814, vice Simpson, promoted.

Captain John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence, with the
Yank of riajor, May 1, 1874, vice Burns promoted.

Captain hichael P. Smith, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the
Yank of major, June 21, 1874, vice Beckwith, appointed dieutenant colonel and assistant commismary general of subsistence.

Second Regiment of Artiflery—First Lieutenant
Joseph C. Breckenridge to be captain, June 17,
1874, vice Robertson, appointed major, under act
of Congress, approved June 17, 1874 (Company 8);
Second Lieutenant Medorem Crawford, Jr., to be
first lieutenant, June 17, vice Breckenridge, prometed (Company L).

Fourth Regiment of Artiflery—Second Lieutenant
John A. Lundeen to be first lieutenant,
March 7, 1874 vice Greer, resigned (Company M).

First Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieutenant
Robert G. Armstrong to be first lieutenant, May

2, 1874, vice Tyler, retired from active service
(Company 6).

Second Regiment of Infantry—Lieutenant

6). Regiment of Injantry-Lieutenant mries i. Woods, of the Fiftn'nnjantry, to February 18, 1874, vice Wallen, retired e service. one: February 18, 1874, vice Woods,

heutenant colonel, February 18, 1874, vice Woods, promoted to the Second inlantry.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Captain Orlando H Moore to be major, June 8, 1874, vice Roy, promoted to the Fliteenth minantry. First Lentenant Siephen Eaker to be captain, June 8, 1874, vice Moore, promoted (Company B). Second Lieutenant Nelson Bronson to be first heutenant, June 8, 1874, vice Baker, promoted (Company G). Seventh Regiment of Inigatry—Captain Guido Riges, of the Fourteenth infantry, to be major, becember 10, 1873, vice Lewis, promoted to the Fineteenth infantry.

Eighth Regiment of Inigatry—Lieutenant Colonel August V. Kautz, of the Fifteenth infantry, to be colonel, June 8, 1874, vice Bamiord, retired from active service.

hei Angust F. Rause, S. 1874, vice Bamiord, retired from active service.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant Gustavus M. Bascom, regimental quartermaster, to be captain. December 11, 1873, vice Osborne, promoted to Fifteenth miantry (Company B). First Lieutenant Benjamin H. Royers to be captain. February 18, 1874, vice Hongh, promoted to the Tweety-second infantry (Company C). Second Lieutenant, February 18, 1874, vice Rogers, fromoted (Company G). Second Lieutenant Stannope E. Blunt, to be first heutenant, March 27, 1874, vice Burnie, appointed regimental quartermaster (Company G). or regimental quartermaster (Company G).

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieu-tenant James Kennington to be captain, Decem-

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant James Kennington to be captain, December 10, 1873, vice liges, promoted to the Seventh infantry (C. Impany G. Second Lieutenant James A. Buchanan to be first lieutenant. December 10, 1873, vice Kennington, promoted (Company C. Second Lieutenant James A. Buchanan to be first lieutenant, William W. McCammon to be first lieutenant, December 10, 1873, he being the regimental adjutant. Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs to be first lieutenant, February 9, 1874, vice Robinson, deceased (Company A).

Pitteenth Regiment of Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, June 8, 1874, vice Kautz, promoted to the Eighth infantry. Captain Nathan W. Osborne, of the Thirteenth infantry, to be major, December 11, 1873, vice Mason, promoted to the Fourth infantry. Pirst Lieutenant John F. Welland, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, March 31, 1874, vice Osieman resigned (Company C). Second Lieutenant Charles B. Histon to be first lieutenant May 4, 1874, vice Hyer promoted (Company B).

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry—First Lieutenant Stephen B. Jocelyn to be captain, May 1, 1874, vice Westly's resigned (Company B).

First Lieutenant, John L. Johnson, regimental quartermister, to be captain, May 29, 1874, vice Nelson retired from active service, (Company B).

First Lieutenant, May 29, 1874, vice Jocelyn promoted, (Company E).

geometrian, ground Regiment of Infantry—Captain wenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Captain Aired L. Hough, of the Thirteenth infantry, to be major, February 18, 1874, vice Whistier, promoted the Fith Infantry.

Inspector General's Departments.

Inspector General's Department:—Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General to be Assistant Inspector General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, o date from June 13, 1867, in accordance with an act of Congress approved June 16, 1874.

quartermaster's Department :- Major William duartermasters begatted with the rank of Major, to date from January, 18, 1867, to take place on the Army Register next below major John G. Chandler, quartermaster, in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 20,

sistence Department,-Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigader General, May I, 1874, the Eaton, retired from active service; Major Ames Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, June 23, 1874; Pirst Lieutenant Canries S. Eagan, Twellth infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, June 23, 1874, vice Smail, promoted Major.

Medical Department—Lieutenant Colonel Jedediah H. Barter, Chief Medical Purveyer, to be Chief Medical Purveyer, with the rank of Colonel, Jone 23, 1874, to fill an original vacancy under the act of Congress approved June 25, 1874.

Ordinace Department—anjor Stephen V. Benet to be Chief of Ordinance, with the rank of Brigadies General, June 25, 1874, vice Dyer, deceased.

Second Regiment of Artillery—Captain James M. Robertson to be Major, June 17, 1874, under the fact of Congress approved June 17, 1874, under the fact of Congress approved June 17, 1874.

Reappointed to the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry—Charles Parker, Jate Captain of the Ninth cavairy, to be Captain, April 29, 1874, with the Jorner rank from January 16, 1879, vice Humfreville, dismissed (company R).

recompany K).

RETIRED FOR INCAPACITY

resulting from leng and faithful services, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861:—Captain Whiliam Neison, of the Twenty-first infantry, May 29, 1874; First Lieutenant John Tyler, First infantry, May 29, 1874.

By direction of the President, in conformity with section 12 of the act of July 17, 1862, Brigadier General Amos E. Enton, Commissary General of Submistence, May 1, 1874; Colonel James V. Bomford, of the Eighth infantry, June 8, 1874.

Resigned—Major James T. Ghuselin, Surgeon, June 6, 1874; Captain Valentine M. C. Silva, Twenty-first lineauty.

June 3, 1874; Captam Vaientine M. C. Silva,
Twenty-first infantry.
Commissions vacated by new appointments:
By Brigadier General Alexander E. Shiras, commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as
Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank
of Colonel, May 1, 1874; by Brigadier General S. V.
Benet, Chief of Ordnance, his commission of Major
of Ordnance, June 23, 1874; by Colonel Jedediah H.
Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, his commission
as Chief Medical Purveyor, with the rank of fileutenant Colonel, June 23, 1874; by Leutenant Colonel
Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General, his
commission as Assistant Inspector General, with
the rank of Major, June 20, 1874.
By Lieutenant Colonel Amos Beckwith, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Commissary of Subsistence, his commission as Commissary of Subsistence, with the
rank of Major, June 23, 1874. By Major William
Meyers, Quarter-

mission as Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Major, June 23d, 1874. By Major Willia in Mayers, Quartermaster, his commission as Quartermaster, with the rank of Major from June 6, 1872, to June 22, 1874. By Major James M. Robertson, Second artillery, his commission as Captain Second Levi H. Holden, United States Army, redired, at Vineland, N. J., May 12, 1874; Captain John Christopher, of the Eighteeath misnity, at Yorkville, S. C., May 4, 1874.

Dismission

Captain J. Lee Humireville, Sinth cavalry, April & 1874; Second Leautenant Frank A. Page, United States Army, retired May 27, 1872.

Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have succeeded in the fact and hearth of the death of the second and the fail the fact of the course of promotion or appointment, and the fail t

and the cupraity of exhibitors at the celebrated grotte del cano.

There are now left at the pound 100 dogs taken in Thesday and yesterday, but whose legal term for rescue by their owners had not expired. They will be succepted on Saturday, with all others taken in season. Yet the city is intested by thousands of the useless, unowned, uncared for and dangereds class of vagrant dogs, whose presence in our streets is a constant menace of hydrophous. Six other pounds in other parts of the city might in a short time make a notable impression on this objectionable population; but though Captain Mariott's operations do not rapidly diminish the dog nuisance they no doubt put an end to some lives which would otherwise be finished by the police pistol and recorded in the list of mad dogs shot.

Officer McClemarid, of the Eleventh precent, street. A valiant policeman came along, drew his

shot a mad dor yesterday morning at No. 395 East Houston street. A mad dog was killed yesterday by Officer Reliev, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, at No. 697

At eleven o'clock A. M. yesterday Officer Hickey, of the Seventeenth precinct, shot a mad dog in ront of No. 212 East Twenth street.

Officer Doyle, of the Seventh precinct, shot a mad dog hast olight at No. 2 Pixe street.

At six o'clock last evening a mad dog was shot corner ef Forty-first street and Fifth avenue.

To die.

Dog-Gone Suggestion from Texas for Our Authorities.

[From the San Antonio (Fexas) Heraid].

We notice by our sprightly namesake in New York (the New York Herald), that the City Coun-

The Dog War in Newark.

Yesterday a woman named Mrs. Mary Smith appeared at the Newark police station and made complaint that a mastiff belonging to Charles P. Molanney and bitten her little girl severely, and the owner had recused to kill the severely, and the owner had reused to kill the dog. Policemen were sent, but the dog was found secured, and Mr. Molizaney declared he was compened to keep the animal in his place in order to guard against theves and boyish depredators. It seems several other children have been bitten by the brute, and visions of hydrophobia are naturally haunting the minds of parents. Mrs. Smith determined to take the law in her own hands and shoot the dog. She got a gun, but could not get it to go off. So the dog still lives, and Mrs. Smith is almost crazy hersels.

Hydrophobia Developed After Twentyfive Years-Cured by Chloroform and Chloral Hydrate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

One may go into the highways, byways and lanes of medical research and opinion in regard to the cause, origin, inception, period of incubation and symptoms of hydrophobia, and will find that there is a great variety of opinion. Before proceeding to give the details of a most singular and interesting case that recently came under my observation and treatment, I will give the statements of some few physicians and surgeons, whose opinions and observations are entitled to public respect:-Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, says :- "How the disease originates in the dog, one of the animals which it is generated spontaneously, not ascertained—it is all conjecture." John Erichsen says:-"When originating de novo its causes are exceedingly obscure; so that we are in total ignorance on this point. But as to the animals in which the poison is spontaneously generated no difference of opinion exists, of which I may mention the dog, cat, wolf, fox. jackal, badger, and even the horse and pig. That the poison is contained in the saliva and other secretions of the mouth and fauces-most probably in the saliva-is the opinion of all authors, and that it is conveyed into the human subject on the teeth of the animal there is no difference of opinion. On the period of incubation there seems to be no universality of opinion or experience. Dr. Gross says:-"The period of latency of this disease varies from a few weeks to several months, and in eighty-nine cases analyzed average period was about seventy The minimum in twenty-three cases was thirty days and under and the maximum in six cases was upwards of 200 days. Theu," he says, "in the only two cases of hydrophobia that I have ever seen the disease appeared in one at the end of four weeks and in the other after nine months from the period of inoculation." According to Dr. Jonn Hunter the extremes range from thirty days to eighteen months. Dr. Bardsley, an English writer, refers to an instance where the disease did not show itself for twelve years. Dr. Erichsen says that the period that intervenes between the says that the period that intervenes between the bite and the occurrence of the disease is considerable. Dr. Mende relates the case of a lady who got the disease fitteen months after the bite. Elliptson says that the average time that elapses between the injury and the symptoms is from six weeks to three months. The Dake of Richmond, who was bitten by a tame fox, took the disease seven weeks after the inpury. There are eminent authors besides these mentioned who say that six, seven, tweive and even fifteen years may intervene between the infliction of the wound and the manifestations of the symptoms. In the case of Wilham McCormack the period of incubation is stated in the papers to have been three weeks. Dr. Gross, in his answers to the likrable correspondent, says "that the period from incubation to the in the papers to have been three weeks. Dr. Gross, in his answers to the Herallo correspondent, says "that the period from incabation to the development of the disease—and of which he speaks knowingly in two cases—was about two months." Dr. Hamilton says to the Herallo correspondent that the development after incculation may take place from thirty to jorty days. Now, from the different accounts given above of the period of development of this disease, differing so widely, what conclusions must the public necessarily come to? Simply that it may be developed in three weeks or in fitty years, or that all that occur after a certain time are not cases of hydrophoois. "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" I think that question had better be left alone, or until some genius appears who can demonstrate the period beyond which the poison cannot extend. The case above mentioned came under my treatment May I, 1374. The patient is a lady thirty-five years of age, short, fight weight, married and the mother of three or four children, and by occupation stewardss on a steamer plying between this port and Rio Janeiro. Her symptoms were those or ordinary challs and lever. Next day she felt quite wein, but the third day the chils and lever and prescribed for her as I do in all such cases. Next morning I found she had complained of chils at short intervals all day, could not bear a grangit of air, felt dail, say, wanted her room darkened and to be left anone, and when left, would get out master, with the rank of Major from June 6, 1872, to June 22, 1874. By Major James M. Robertson, Second artillery, his commission as Captain Second artillery, his commission artillery, his com

Lambenfels, his name having been so changed by act of Congress approved April 22, 1874.

By order of the Secretary of war.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE LAND OF CANINE.

A Further Shipment Across the River Styx and More Dogs. "Applyxed"—They Die Easily—The Next Suffocation to Take Place on Saturday.

Humanity in our city is doing its best to rid itself of the pest of loose and dangerous dogs. Official dog siaying goes surely on, its speed only retarded by the slow rate at which the brutes are brought in for destruction. Yesterday Captain Marriott desprached 100 mongrel curs of various degrees of depravity. Their taking of was by the newly approved method of asphyxiation with carbonic acid gas in the huge tank, from which the air is exhausted by two large pumps after the .dogs have less hatches battened upon them. They did casily, quickly, without violent resistance, but with unanimous protest against the ruthless curtailment of their bark. So perfect are the arrangements at the pound now that if the doors must die no lover of the lour-looted friend of man, not even the head of the society with a name too long to write, can find aught in its operations to ritteless. Ten minutes after the introduction of the deadit gas in the miroduction of the deadit gas in the miroduction of the deadit gas in the miroduction of the deadity of the control of the deady of the control of the deady gas in the miroduction of the deady of the control of the deady gas in sound of motion could be perceived in the death chamber; its himmates were a received in the death chamber; its himmates were a successful treatment as the control of the deady gas no sound or motion could be perceived in the death chamber; its himmates were a control of the deady of the control of the deady of the control of the deady of the control of the deady gas no sound or motion could be perceived in the death chamber; its himmates were an open better the control of the deady of the control of the deady gas no sound or motion could be per

A Cure for the Bite o'A Mad Dog. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERPAD:-

Drink skullcap tea forty days; half a pint warm at night, half a pent cold in the morning. Every third day omit the tea are take one tablespoonful of sulphur; strict diet.

PÆRSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Unnecessary Cruelty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAED :-

Some days ago a little inoffensive black and tan dog was lying on the sidewalk in East Twelfth revolver and shot the dog. It got up and ran, when he shot it again, without killing it. He then clubbed it and let it to die. It lay for half an hour in the greatest agony. A policeman in Greenwich avenue also clubbed a black and tandog and left it to die.

cil is scratching itself bald to find out the best way to kill the dogs, or, in the language of the poet, "send them to the happy land of canine." As we will soon have to grapple with the same question here, we tender New York our sympathies and here, we tender New York our sympathies and suggestions.

We have heard somewhere that a hair of the dog will care its bite, which is the coject to be accomplished. This idea may be carried out, but how about the peion or no-hair dogs? They have rights that should not be overlooked. Poison has been suggested, but it is too risky. People want to keep their canidren until the railroad gets here, when the heartbroken parents can realize something on the darlings. It adults want to poison themselves they know what barroom to go to. Shooting is still more risky. The police are not all good shots. The candidates are becoming thek now, and just suppose one or two of them should be elected by the bullet for the long term. Or suppose some stranger carry on with him to his home a small lead mine and unpleasant reminiscences. Shooting won't carry off with him to his home a small lead mine and unpleasant reminiscences. Snooting won't stand are or hold water, or whatever the appropriate provers may be. Catching and impounding is too costly, particularly as the police need sammer clothing just now. Muzzing has been suggested, but unless it is done with a shotgun it is never effective. Besides, it destroys the historic beauty of our city to have dogs travelling around with their neads boxed up in portable calaconess. It has been suggested to move the town away and leave the dogs here; but then we could not carry our geographical position along, and without it we would be a sort of a Seguin of a place.

A MERCENARY BRIDEGROOM.

Captures a Boston Belle-The Old Gentleman to the Rescue-How He Induced His Son-in-Law to Leave His Bride.

One day last week an elderly, dignified gentleman, with his wife and daughter, arrived in New York and put up at the Fitth Avenue Hotel. The gentleman, whose name, for sufficient cause, it is needless to mention here, is a highly respected and wealthy Boston merchant, and was visiting New York on the eve of saining with his lamily to Europe for a brief season. The daughter, an only child, is a beautiful and highly accomplished belle of little more than seventeen summers, and although, in the estimation of her loving mamma, was thought to be as yet too young to have beaux, had for more than a year past her share of admirers. The lavored one, however, was a resident of West Sixteenth street, in this city, by Dr. Blachford and Dr. Spier, of Troy, the and her regard for him did not lessen sisted in his good looks, agreeable manner and the store clothes ne wore. Less than a year ago she had formed his acquaintance, and since that time a clandestine correspondence had been kept up between the parties. During the monetary panic last iall her lover was thrown out of employment in this city and sought Boston in the hope of obtaining a situation, where he could at the same time have an occasional interview with the object of his heart's adoration. The visit to Boston demonstrated to him the unpleasant fact that situations were about as scarce in that city as in this, and, to make matters worse, the father of the young man's inamorata, last February, perceiving what was in the wind, and not relishing a poor, impecunious do-nothing for a son-in-law, unceremoniously forbid him the house and requested that all further communication between the lovers should cease. Cease it did for a time, until a few days ago, when the Boston party arrived in the city. But our nero—if a hero he can be called—who had previously returned to New last fall her lover was thrown out of employment son-in-law, unceremoniously forbid film the house and requested that all further communication between the lovers should cease. Cease it did for a time, until a few days ago, when the Boston party arrived in the city. But our nero—if a hero he can be called—who had previously returned to New York, was duly informed of the intended visit and with a beating heart awaited her coming. The afternoon after the guests arrived at the Pith avenue, a meeting was planned between the couple of lovers, and in less time than it takes to reflect upon the consequences of such an action an elopement was agreed upon. And elope the couple did, and through the intervention of a Presbyteriza divine, who sermonizes up town to small audiences these sultry sundays, Miss C—had changed her name to Mrs. B—, and placed her fate, if not her fortune, in the keeping of another. The marriage over the couple returned to the right avenue—unknown to the parents of the bride of course—and agreed to meet the following day to discuss what course to pursue for the rest of their lives. The bridegroom's reflections were not the happiest in the world, for, though the husband of a rich wife, a pauper himself, he could hardly hope for mercy at the hands of an indignant father. His chums, however, to whom he confided the secret of his joys and woes, advised him to brave it out, and to ask the old man's forgiveness, which the mext morning he quackly resolved to do. Calling at the hotel he met his stern lather-in-law, and in a lew words made known the object of his visit. The old gentleman did not rave, nor swear, nor blow the leilow's brains out with a pocket biunderbus, as one might suppose; but listened to him in a business-like way and requested the pleasure of his visitor's company for a walk. The latter compiled and in a short time they were engaged in a most confidential and spritted conversation in the part of the party of our uptown hotels. Only a few words were necessary to decide the question of loraveness. After smally expostulations on the part

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD: __ JULY 7, 1874. You will greatly oblige those who are unfortu-nately compelled to use the Harlem Railroad cars

NEW YORK CITY.

Bridget Costello, of No. 55 Bax er street, fell in Division street yesterday aftern con and broke her

Andrew Gatley, of No. 225 F with avenue, fell last night in the new building and broke his leg. The Fifth regiment Nat enal Guard, S. N. Y., will

be out for rine pract see to day, at the National Ann Daly, a child sees, at Creedmoor.

Ann Daly, a child seenty months old, living with its parents at No. 26 Stone street, fell out of a coach last evenin 28 Stone street, fell out of a Patrick Dona 29 and was almost instantly killed. Street, was street was street. street, was str goed in the left arm last night by an anknown be corner of Third avenue and Fifty-

The usu & Thursday evening reunion will be held at the F street
the s specific at eight o'clock. All interested in the s shoots are invited to attend.

the Comptroller's office among the new orns-Ach is suspended a placard: - "Spit on the floor, as the spittoons are only for ornament." Assistant Alderman Pullip Cumisky feels him-

self aggrieved at being mentioned in yesterday's HEBALD as a referee in a prize light. He says that he was not within fifty miles of the spot. Ellen Rosenberg, ten years old, of No. 210 East Fifty-eighth street, ied from a bridge yesterday

morning, at Fourth avenue and Sixty-fish street, and was dangerously injured about the head. Two boys, named respectively Dennis and Timothy O'Connei, living at No. 1,145 Second avenue, were severely scalded last might by a kettle of boiling water failing on them at their residence. One of our recent real estate reports described

certain property involved in a law suit as being the southwest corner of 125th street The premises formerly occupied by Howes & Macy are undergoing alterations, under the super-

intendence of Mr. W. G. Steinmetz, Assistant Su-pervising Architect of the Treasury Department, to be used by the United States Assay office. Edward Conway, of Providence, R. I., employed on board the steamer Doris, of the Neptune line, tell overboard yesterday atternoon, at pier No. 27 North River, and was drowned. The body was re-covered and the Coroner notified to hold an in-quest.

The Washington and Lee University, of Virginia, have recently conferred on Mr. Vincent L. Bradford, late President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and a distinguished jurist, of Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Law.

A meeting of the Board of Apportionment was called for yesterday afternoon, at the Comptroller's Office, but adjourned, after waiting a considerable time for the Mayor. The object of the meeting was to apportion the sum of \$47,500 to the Com-missioners of Excise for the payment by them of salaries.

There was music yesterday afternoon at Tompkins square by the Central Park band, under the direction of H. B. Dodworth. The programme was of the usual length and contained selections from the best music of Strauss, Ambrose Thomas, Kuh-ner, Gungi and others. The occasion attracted a great crowd of the east side population to the square.

James E. Horton was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday charged with an effort to obtain money by false pretences. He presented a bill of \$10 to T. Lyman & Co., brewers, for advertising in Goulding's City Directory. As the firm had never patronized the concern they caused Horton's arrest. Judge Murray held him to ball in \$500 to

On the night of July 4 Emil Stiller became engaged in a quarrel with some persons in Hariem and, as he alleges, was stabbed to the abdomen by Anton Kollman, of No. 33 Essex street. Kollman escaped ar est until yesterday, when he was taken in custody by Officers over and Shiliyan, of the Tenth precinct, and held by Judge Bixby to await the result of the injuries.

Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest on the body of Mary Derockle, a widow woman, fitty-eight years of age and born in Ireland, who died from compound tracture of the thigh and other injuries received on the sth inst., by accidentally lailing down a flight of stairs at Harry Hill's saloon, 26 East Honston street, where she was employed as cook. Deceased irved at 135 Crosby street.

The business manager of the Hippodrome decided yesterday to further postpone the departure of the balloon until eleven o'clock to-day. The ascension will be positively made at that time, unless a rain storm should prevent. The desire of Mr. Barnum and his manager seems to be to have it take piace in the quietest possible manner. They declare that these experiments are solely in the interest of science, and are not a part of the Hippodrome performance.

Quite a lively and serious fight between Mary Brannan and Julia Brewster, joint occupants of a floor in the tenement house No. 96 Washington street, took place last night at about half-past ten. The combatants pounded each other right heartily with beer mugs, two deep and ugly though not dangerous gashes on their respective heads being the result. They were locked up in the Twenty-seventh precinc station for appearance at the Tombs this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The spine season has commenced on the se side, and sportsmen are having good success. The bay business at Atlanticville has been nearly ruined by the closing of the inlet there, and a

number of the baymen are already seeking other Edward Nedenbach, engaged in the mill of Mr. Kock, at Hicksville, met with a serious accident yesterday. He was alone in the mill at the time and had just commenced work, when by some means his left sleeve was caught in the machinery, and his arm was drawn in until it was literally ground off near the clow. He ran to a neighbor's, where surgical assistance was immediately procured, and it was lound necessary to make a further amputation in consequence of the splintered condition of the bone.

About one o'clock yesterday, while the family were at dinner, a female sneak-thief robbed the residence of Professor Vienot, in Union Hall street, Jamaica. Mme. Vienot, thinking that she heard some one on the stairs, went into the hallway, where she encountered a German woman, rather shabbily dressed in black and carrying a small satchel, who could apparently talk but little English, but who made a pretence that she had a little boy whom she desired to send to the Professor's school, and asked for a circular, which she received and departed. Shortly alterward it was discovered that the visitor had been up stairs in Mme. Vienot's room, and stolen from the burean two watches, one gold and the other silver, valued at \$125. A pair of gold bracelets, which also lay upon the bureau, were not taken, and \$25 in greenbacks, which was in the upper drawer, were also left.

CONEY ISTAND

The Surf Bathing Yesterday-How the

Children Enjoyed Themselves. Without plenty of fresh air to decarbonize the blood and abundance of healthful exercise to create and maintain a vigorous circulation of the vital fluid no animal can long continue to enjoy a pleasurable existence. Recognizing this great fact, and seeing that thousands among our growing-up children of both sexes are so circumstanced ing-up children of both sexes are so circumstanced in life that their parents or guardians cannot af ford to send their little ones to country recreations, charity is doing much in the way of well managed picnics and excursions to enable these poor chairen to taste some of the outdoor pleasures of summer life. And that the public are convinced of the usefulness of such a movement in behalf of the rising generation in this city no better proof can be cited than the fact that large numbers of well-to-do lamilies are making unusual efforts to have their children breathe the sweet, pure air of the green fields or inhale the bracing breeze of the seaside. The series of chalfisable picnics and excursions that are being given for the enjoyment of the city poor children seems to have pretty generally infected heads of lamilies with a contagious enulation to also do something for the anusually large number of children who might be seen on the Concy Island beach yesterday disporting in the sparking, peliucid wave here and there among the bathers. Dehght was in their espect, and intense satisfaction brightened the eyes of these merry-making youngaters, who made the air re-ceno their shouls of joyous excitement, white one wave object than another swept their fragile forms in its foamy, electric embrace. Both up and down the beach here from the conditions in life. The water and weather were in the conditions in life. The poor, overworked citizens, rich and otherwise, of New York and Brooklyn seemed resolved to make the best of the auspicious time. in life that their parents or guardians cannot af

not be faworable to the comfort or convenience of the latter. On sunday morning last a squad of nine detectives was ordered to make a raid on the gamblers, who are beginning to iniest the beach at Coney Island and play upon the credulity of the unsophisticated visitors. It transpired, however, that before the arrival of the officers the rogues had been notified of the proposed "haul," and managed to get off. Suspicion fell upon the officers, and the Commissioners caused them to appear for examination. The hearing was conducted in private, it was asserted that one of the officers had taken an early train for the affine was conducted. detectives was ordered to make a raid on the gamblers, who are beginning to injest the beach at Coney Island and play upon the credulity of the unsophisticated visitors. It transpired, however, that before the arrival of the officers the rogues had been notified of the proposed "haul," and managed to get off, suspicion fell upon the officers, and the Commissioners caused them to appear for examination. The hearing was conducted in private, it was asserted that one of the officers had taken an early train for the island in the morning, and he had sent a messenger to wirn the gamblers who were found along the bach. The Commissioners remarked that it the detectives could not keep secret their orders they could not be of much account in carching thieves, and a little post duty might be beneficial to them. The decisions were reserved. The utmost annoty prevails among the detectives concerned in the case, pending the announcement of their late. From experience the authorities appear to lean toward the opinion that a few changes in the secret branch of the service could be made with advantage to the department.

NEW JERSEY.

The Court of Pardons held their final session for the summer term yesterday, when five convicts were pardoned and a reduction made in the sen tences of about a dozen others.

The Board of Aldermen of Jersey City having The Jury in the Trial of William persisted in their refusal to elect city officers. Alderman Harrison, President of the Board, will appoint no committees for the year. The Board of Public Works of Jersey City have

refused thus far to reconstruct the cells in the First precinct station though repeatedly asked to do so by the Police Commissioners. Jackson Peterson, a colored man, has been arrested and lodged in the Flemington, Hunterdon

County, Jail, on charges of being implicated in a series of incendiarisms. He confessed to firing the barn of his employer, Mr. John Holcomb. The Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday granted a divorce for life between Ellen M. Close and Joseph B. Close, thus reversing the decision of Chancellor Runyon, with costs. It was ordered that an allowance be made from the estate of the husband for the support of the appellant, Ellen M.

in consequence of their utter failure to attend to their sworn duties the agitation has commenced again in Newark looking to the abolishment of the Excise Board. For years it has been the byword and laughing-stock of the town. By its mattention the city is cheated out of large sums for heearse, as the beer seilers seil whether they get licenses or not.

A bul of indictment has been prepared against a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, to be presented to the next Grand Jury, charging said member with employing papers in the County Aimshouse to periorm work for him by contract without any remuneration to the county. Attorney General Gilenrist has been called upon to prosecute in the case.

The Mercer County Board of Freeholders held their regular monthly meeting yesterday, when the County Treasurer made following report:—Received during the past month, \$81,147; cash paid out last month, \$81,802; balance on hand, \$5,644. The Treasurer was ordered to borrow money (not exceeding \$16,000 per month) to meet current expenses.

The District Attorney's Argument and

the Judge's Charge-The Verdict of the Jury. In the great stik smuggling case, which has oc-

THE BEAN SMUGGLING CASE.

cupied the attention of the United States District Court at Trenton for several days past, Mr. Keasby, the District Attorney, requested the Court to charge as follows yesterday :-

Court to charge as follows yesterday:—

First—That if the goods in question were wholly merchandise intended for saie, and the purchaser and importer knowingly and wilfully neglected to procure a tribileate invoice, certified by the Consul, as required by act of March 3, 1883, and brought them to the United States from England without such invoice, they were imported contrary to law—against the fourth section of the act of July 18, 1866.

Second—That if such goods, being wholly merchandise intended for sale, were packed in London in travehing trunks, with intent to laisely represent them to be personal effects, and were brought to the Cnited states in such trunks under the laise representations that they were passengers' baggage and so landed, not being put on the snip's mannest as merchandise, they were imported contrary to law and are liable to forceiture under the act of July 18, 1863.

Third—Ihat if any of the packages containing such goods consisted whonly of merchandise intended for sale were falsely represented to be personal effects, with the intent that they should be received on the ship as such and landed under the general permit for the landing of personal effects exempt from duty, and ware landed under such permit without any baggage declarations or any communications to the officers of their contents prior to such landing, they were landed under such permit against the fiftier hection of the act of 1899.

Fourth—That if the claimant purchased goods in London without advising the select that they were for exportation, of obtaining triplicate invoices, and caused them to be sent to his lodgings and London without advising the selier that they were for exportation, of obtaining triplicate invoices, and caused them to be sent to his lodgings and packed in unmarked second hand traveling trunks, and took them to the steamer and caused them to be carried to Jersey City and landed as his personal effects, wholly concealing from all persons the nature of their contents up to the time of landing, and escaping from the vessel secretly and in haste as soon as the discovery was made and he was threatened with arrest, the goods amounting in value to \$16,500, and being intended for sale, these facts are cogent evidence that he imported them with intent to evade the payment of duties.

Pyth.—That if the claimant did in any manner bring such goods into the United States with design and intent to defraud, they are hable to forfeiture.

Judge Nixon then made an elaborate charge, in substance as follows:--

Judge Nixon then made an elaborate charge, in substance as follows:—

That the case was of importance to both the claimant and the government, and the Court therefore interred that, be the verdict either for or against the claimant, one side or the other would carry the case up for review. The importation and entry of merchandise are two distinct acts—the former ending where the latter begins. The Judge then proceeded to review the case in detail, full particulars of which have already appeared in the Herald, and then said if the jury were satisfied that there was an understanding between Bean and the officers, as alleged, to deirand the government, then the declarations of Howell and Livingston may be considered in reaching a verdict; but if the jury believed there was no understanding then those acts and declarations cannot be considered. He also charged that the jury should first find waether claimant possesses a braudient intent or not. If he did not then the case should end there. If such intent existed then the jury must inquire, "Were the goods unloaded or delivered?"

Mr. Stanley, for claimant, noted exceptions to a portion of the charge; after which the jury retired, and after being absent three hours returned with a verdict as follows:—"That upon the intent to dersaud they could not agree. As regards the unloading or delivery of the goods they found for the claimant, and against the government."

The case will be brought before the United States Circuit Court for review.

HAVE THEY ELOPED:

The Latest Newark Domestic Divertissement.

If the Beaver street gossips in Newark are to be relied upon, and the general impression is that they are in the present instance, at all events, Newark has been the scene of another elopment. The story as it goes is as follows :- in Beaver street, for some time, has dweit Mr. David Pioneer, having a wife and one child. The wife is a rather good looking brunette. They had a spare room, and into the spare room, as it appears, installed a spare man, a boarder. This boarder, whose name is Frank Jacobus, is a painter by trade and has an inordinate passion for climbing lofty steeples and flagstans. Once he caused thousands of persons to shudder in Broadway and Wall street by his daring ascent of Trinity church steeple. Frank, it is said, used to invegle Mr. Proneer off to saloons, "lay him out" and then go home and make love to Mrs. Pioneer. A few weeks ago Frank left the nouse, and soon after Mrs. Proneer started, as she said, to see her mother in Philadelphia. Sue was to be gone two weeks. At the expiration of that time her husband wrote to have her come home. He received a letter saying that she had left long belore, after being only a lew days at her mother's, and said she was going to meet her husband in New York. She is still non-est incentus, and so is Jacobus. Hence the belief is that the two are not quite as much as a mile apart. street, for some time, has dwelt Mr. David

THE JERSEY SCHUETZEN FEST CLOSED. The German Schuetzen Fest or shooting festival,

which began on the Fourth of July and has continued with great eclat ever since, wound up at the Shooting Pask, in Newark, last night, with a the Shooting Park, in Newark, hast night, with a fine display of fireworks and a grand bail. Prominent among the visitors who stayed more than a long while were a score of politicians, seekers after the iew fat offices which become vacant in the county this fait. Prizes were distributed to a small regiment of successful marksmen, amounting in value to \$2,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railway Company's steamer Josephine made a bluefishing excursion to Sandy Hook yesterday, with the directors of the lerry on board. Among the party were Captain J. H. Vander bilt, Mr. Dwight Townsend, Mr. G. H. Appleton and

A new flagpole, 100 feet high, with gold letters indicating the points of the compass and a weather vane, has been erected on the bank of the Kili von Kull, in front of the Sailors' Sing Harbor, at New Brighton, upon which the American ensign is displayed daily. The improvements here have cost about \$1,000.

"WAS HE IDENTIFIED?"

Baker Disagree and Do Not Find a Verdict-The Poll Nine to Three. Again the Court of General Sessions was filled in

fair deflance of the burning heat as on the previous day, and the neighborhood of the open windows which looked into the City Hall Park and were shadowed dimly by the scant foliage, were haunted with the perspiring officials and lawyers who frequent the court. Every man strove for a breath of air and even Judge Sutherland seemed as if he were boiling but good naturedly, for the learned Judge does occasionally indulge in a joke. The case of William Baker, the colored man who was charged with outraging the little Italian girl, Emilia Badinnoili, was resumed yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. A large crowd had gathered to witness the scene and it would seem that there is a morbid feeling in the breasts of many to gaze on the progress of a criminal case, and they win crowd into a court room and struggle for places, though the thermometer may be at blood eat. The victim of the outrage, a little sallow faced girl, wearing a black dress, with a rose at her waist, and having piercing black eyes, with her back hair braided in small braids, sat with her little friend Celeste Rosavalli, who was dressed like Emilia. In the small box by the door reserved for temales, half a dozen of whom were grouped around the children, sweltering in their finery. The prisoner was placed before the bar, a very decent looking colored man and his young wife, a pleasant and rather refined looking woman, who wore a gypsy straw hat and had light features, sat beside her husband and seemed to be very devoted to him by action and expression. Inside of the bar Assistant District Attorney Allen sat, his whole face obscured by an immense pair of spectacles, and looking down in profound thought while the counsel for the delence, Mr. A. S. Hummel, sat by the side of the prisoner who siterinately whispered, with his counsel and then looked steadfastly at the jury with a brave courage for an accused man. The odds were really tremeadous against the unfortunate man and many persons in the crowded court who watched his idemeanor whispered to each other that he did not look like nor act like a guity man.

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fortunate man and many persons in the crowded court who watched his demeanor whispered to each other that he did not look like nor act like a guilty man.

The first witness called was a lady named Mrs. Graham, of No. 144 West Twenty-first street, who accended the stand and impressed every one of the jury by her good lace and ladvilke manner. She came to testify, as it was understood, that Wilham Baker, the prisoner, had been at her residence doing some work on the day before the crime had been committed, and that he was to come to her residence and have some money pand him for his work. This evidence would have been most material it it could have been given for the prisoner, but it was ruled out. Baker had stated when on the stand that at the moment he was arrested he was on his way to Mrs. Graham's to receive his money, and it was a strong point for the delence to get this lady's testimony in. The next witness called was a man named Barker, a newspaper carrier, a man of good character, who also keeps a stand in the neighborhood of Spring and Greene streets. He swore that on the day on which the crime was committed he changed a dollar bill for the prisoner at about half-past nine or ten o'clock. All the testimony for the prosecution had agreed that the crime was committed at No. 38 amity street, at about half-past nine or ten o'clock. All the testimony for the prosecution had agreed that the crime was committed at No. 38 amity street, at about half-past nine o'clock of the morning, and the witnesses for the defence had supported the prisoner very well in his statements. Then, for rebuttal, Mr. Allen called for the prosecution the little girls Emilia and Celeste, and the former testified to having seen a wound or burn on the back of the prisoner's neck. Alter this Mr. Abraham S. Hummed summed up it: a very able manner for the defence and called the jury's attention to the fact that the entire evidence against the prisoner rested upon what two little girls—mere children—have sworn to and that he did not believe t

Mr. Allen, the Assistant District Attorney, then Mr. Alien, the Assistant District Attorney, then summed up briefy to the prosecution, after which Junge Stanerland charged the jury, and when that body of men left the box they seemed rather overwhelmed it not stupefied by the evidence, summing up and charge. At half-past five o'clock after a long and weary waiting and discussion of three hours and a half they came back less satisfied with themselves than when they went out. During the whole long hot day, with not a oreath of air, the brave wife of the accused sat in the court room, gasping, as it were, for air, but she would not desert her bost. She had no food from an early hour in the morning, and sat it out patiently and without murmer. Sometimes her head fell forward from sheer latigue, and all this time her husband, who was shut up in the box, had nothing to eat. Towards lour o'clock this woman, adhering to him through good and evil report, went out—or, rather, stole out—to get some retreshment for Baker, and procured him a sandwich, which she hanced through the bars and which he ate eagerly.

When the jury came in his wife was nearly fainting, and as they stood up they were polled. They had disagreed. There were nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The wife of Baker watched them every one with her eyes almost oursting from their sockets, and when it was announced that they had disagreed she said to Counsellor Hummet:—

"Thank God, they did not find him guitty—justice

mei:—
"Thank God, they did not find him guilty—justice
is so very, very hard to find in this world."
Counsellor Hummel immediately asked that the
prisoner should be bailed, but District Attorney
Allen objected on the ground that he had learned of some new evidence.

Judge Sutheriana relaxed the request.

And thus has ended the first trial of William Baker, one of the most curious in its relation to the question of mistaken identity ever tried in a criminal court of this city.

THE DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

Yesterday three steamers left this port for Europe, carrying with them 176 cabin passengers and a full complement of steerage passengers. The names of the vessels were as follows:-The Calabria, Cunard line, McMeekar commander: Hermann, of the North German Lloyd line, and State of Virginia, of the State line. The Calabria carried eighty-six cabin passengers and \$300,178 87 of specie; the Hermann, fity-three cabin passengers, and the State of Virginia, thirty-five cabin passengers. Wednesday is considered by the steamship companies as one of the "off days" of the respective lines, and they never expect that the vessels leaving on that day will have all their berths filled. Satuatay is the avortic day for departure, and therefore Saturday's steamers have had for several seasons past their best berths engaged months before the day of sailing. The opinion of the respective companies is that while European travel has perceptioly failen of, as compared with previous years, set the demand for overthis shows that the pursual of business and the pursual of pleasure furnish this year a very gratifying and remunerative return to those who have invested their capital in European steamship companies. The spectacle at the respective docks of the three companies showed the usual interesting scenes of leave-taking, including the regulation tear-shedding from the female rirends and the hearty grip of the hand and the drinking of the parting glass of champagne by the gentlemen. The supreme indifference with which all this emotion and conviviality was looked upon by the officers and crew was a suggestion for the cynically disposed that could not pass unheeded.

A FATAL AFFRAY. of specie; the Hermann, fity-three cabin passen-

A FATAL AFFRAY.

On Tuesday evening Coroner Woltman received information that Peter Beck had died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. On the morning of the 2d inst., during a instely compelled to use the Harlem Raifroad cars by calling the attention of the Health Officer to the best of the auspicious time.

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ANOTHER JERSEY AMAZON.

A Man's Beard Torn Off by a Furious Woman.

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An extraordinary case came to light in the office of Justice Leonard, at Jersey City, resterday. A man named John it, which is carried out, will be added to the best of the auspicious time. quarrel in a drinking place corner of Sheriff and